

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Prior to entry of this response, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-36 were pending in the application, of which Claims 1, 13, and 22 are independent. In the Final Office Action dated January 30, 2006, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Following this response, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-55 remain in this application, Claims 37-55 being added by this Amendment. Applicants hereby address the Examiner's rejections in turn.

**I. Rejection of Claims 1-2, 4, 7-16, 19-21, and 36 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

In the Final Office Action dated January 30, 2006, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-2, 4, 7-16, 19-21, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,127,042 ("*Gillig*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,922,559 ("*Mohammed*"). Claims 1 and 13 have been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Amended Claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "means for sending subscriber identity module (SIM) information to the wireless access point to register with the wired data network." Amended Claim 13 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network." Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 30, lines 10-15.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, and as illustrated by FIG. 7, once an IP address is assigned such that IP packets may be exchanged with a digital cordless handset, a wired data network may request SIM information from the handset over an IP connection at block 710. (See Specification page 30, lines 10-12.) At block 712, a look-up of the SIM information may be performed in a network database such as an HLR in the wired data network. (See Specification page 30, lines 12-14.) A determination may be made about whether the user identified by the SIM information is a valid user based on the look-up in the database. (See Specification page 30, lines 14-15.) The SIM information may not be located, which may indicate that the user is not a subscriber and consequently should not be given access to the network. (See Specification page 30, lines 15-16.) If the user is not validated, as described, the connection with the handset may be terminated at block 412. (See Specification page 30, lines 16-18.)

Alternatively, consistent with embodiments of the invention, the SIM information may be found by the look-up. (See Specification page 30, line 19.) The SIM information may correspond to a subscriber of the current service provider as noted by the SIM, or may correspond to a subscriber of other service providers as indicated by the SIM who may be a guest user for the current service provider. (See Specification page 30, lines 19-22.) Once a valid user has been found based on the look-up, the telephone number found from the look-up that is known for the MAC or SIM information identifying the handset is stored in relation to the assigned IP address. (See Specification page 30, lines 22-25.)

In contrast, *Gillig* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitations from Claims 1 and 13. For example, *Gillig* merely discloses that whenever a cellular cordless telephone (10) is within range of a cordless base station (180), telephone calls may be made over the cordless radio channel or transferred from the cellular radio channels to the cordless radio channel. (See abstract.) Specifically, if a user in *Gillig* has selected call transfer, a YES branch is taken from decision block 716 to block 718 where an attempt is made to transfer the cellular call to the cordless system. (See col. 7, lines 64-66.) Assuming the called party has "call waiting", the transfer is attempted by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for the called party to answer. Thereafter, the path returns to decision block 704. (See col. 7, line 66 through col. 8, line 2.) In *Gillig*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Gillig* merely discloses transferring a cellular call to a cordless system by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for a called party to answer. In *Gillig*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Furthermore, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Gillig*'s deficiencies. *Mohammed* merely discloses an authentication module 422 used to facilitate authentication of a subscriber device within an unlicensed wireless service area. (See col. 8, lines 51-53.) *Mohammed*'s authentication module 422 includes data and executable instructions to emulate certain components of a licensed wireless network. (See col. 8, lines 53-56.)

For example, authentication module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. (See col. 8, lines 56-58.) Like *Gillig*, in *Mohammed*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Mohammed* merely discloses that module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. In *Mohammed*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Combining *Gillig* with *Mohammed* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Gillig* and *Mohammed*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "means for sending subscriber identity module (SIM) information the wireless access point to register with the wired data network," as recited by amended Claim 1. Nor does any combination of *Gillig* and *Mohammed* disclose "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network," as recited by amended Claim 13. Accordingly, independent Claims 1 and 13 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claims 1 and 13.

Dependent Claims 2, 4, 7-12, 14-16, 19-21, and 36 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claims 1 and 13, and by virtue of their respective dependencies upon independent Claims 1 and 13. Accordingly,

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 2, 4, 7-12, 14-16, 19-21, and 36.

II. Rejection of Claims 33-34 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 33-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gillig* in view of *Mohammed* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,373,817 ("Kung"). Dependent Claims 33-34 are patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least for the reason that they include, due to their dependency on amended independent Claim 13, "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network." Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 30, lines 10-15.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention and illustrated by FIG. 7, once an IP address is assigned such that IP packets may be exchanged with a digital cordless handset, a wired data network may request SIM information from the handset over an IP connection at block 710. (See Specification page 30, lines 10-12.) At block 712, a look-up of the SIM information may be performed in a network database such as an HLR in the wired data network. (See Specification page 30, lines 12-14.) A determination may be made about whether the user identified by the SIM information is a valid user based on the look-up in the database. (See Specification page 30, lines 14-15.) The SIM information may not be located, which may indicate that the user is not a subscriber and consequently should not be given access to the network. (See

Specification page 30, lines 15-16.) If the user is not validated, as described, the connection with the handset may be terminated at block 412. (See Specification page 30, lines 16-18.)

Alternatively, consistent with embodiments of the invention, the SIM information may be found by the look-up. (See Specification page 30, line 19.) The SIM information may correspond to a subscriber of the current service provider as noted by the SIM, or may correspond to a subscriber of other service providers as indicated by the SIM who may be a guest user for the current service provider. (See Specification page 30, lines 19-22.) Once a valid user has been found based on the look-up, the telephone number found from the look-up that is known for the MAC or SIM information identifying the handset is stored in relation to the assigned IP address. (See Specification page 30, lines 22-25.)

In contrast, *Gillig* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitations from Claims 1 and 13. For example, *Gillig* merely discloses that whenever a cellular cordless telephone (10) is within range of a cordless base station (180), telephone calls may be made over the cordless radio channel or transferred from the cellular radio channels to the cordless radio channel. (See abstract.) Specifically, if a user in *Gillig* has selected call transfer, a YES branch is taken from decision block 716 to block 718 where an attempt is made to transfer the cellular call to the cordless system. (See col. 7, lines 64-66.) Assuming the called party has "call waiting", the transfer is attempted by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for the called party to answer. Thereafter, the path returns to decision block 704. (See col. 7, line 66 through col. 8, line 2.) In *Gillig*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital

cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Gillig* merely discloses transferring a cellular call to a cordless system by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for a called party to answer. In *Gillig*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Furthermore, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Gillig*'s deficiencies. *Mohammed* merely discloses an authentication module 422 used to facilitate authentication of a subscriber device within an unlicensed wireless service area. (See col. 8, lines 51-53.) *Mohammed*'s authentication module 422 includes data and executable instructions to emulate certain components of a licensed wireless network. (See col. 8, lines 53-56.) For example, authentication module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. (See col. 8, lines 56-58.) Like *Gillig*, in *Mohammed*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Mohammed* merely discloses that module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. In *Mohammed*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Moreover, *Kung* does not overcome *Gillig*'s with *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *Kung* merely discloses a chase me method of routing a variable bit rate communication

between a first terminal and a distant terminal over alternative networks including a circuit switched network and a packet network. (See Abstract.) *Kung's* method permits changing routing parameters remotely in response to user inputs including user requested changes in chasing parameters. (See Abstract.) In *Kung*, a chase me system permits setting a chase me bit when a call is not immediately deliverable and chasing a subscriber even if the message is to be delivered by converting the message to text for delivery by paging the subscriber. (See Abstract.) Like *Gillig* and *Mohammed*, in *Kung*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Kung* merely discloses a chase me system that permits setting a chase me bit when a call is not immediately deliverable. In *Kung*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Combining *Gillig* with *Mohammed* and *Kung* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Gillig*, *Mohammed*, and *Kung*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network," as included in dependent Claims 33-34. Accordingly, dependent Claims 33-34 patentably distinguish the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 33-34.

### III. Rejection of Claim 35 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gillig* in view of *Mohammed* in view of *Kung* in view of U.S. Published Patent Application No. US 2004/0114603 ("*Suhail*"). Dependent Claim 35 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least for the reason that it includes, due to its dependency on amended independent Claim 13, "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network." Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 30, lines 10-15.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention and illustrated by FIG. 7, once an IP address is assigned such that IP packets may be exchanged with a digital cordless handset, a wired data network may request SIM information from the handset over an IP connection at block 710. (See Specification page 30, lines 10-12.) At block 712, a look-up of the SIM information may be performed in a network database such as an HLR in the wired data network. (See Specification page 30, lines 12-14.) A determination may be made about whether the user identified by the SIM information is a valid user based on the look-up in the database. (See Specification page 30, lines 14-15.) The SIM information may not be located, which may indicate that the user is not a subscriber and consequently should not be given access to the network. (See Specification page 30, lines 15-16.) If the user is not validated, as described, the

connection with the handset may be terminated at block 412. (See Specification page 30, lines 16-18.)

Alternatively, consistent with embodiments of the invention, the SIM information may be found by the look-up. (See Specification page 30, line 19.) The SIM information may correspond to a subscriber of the current service provider as noted by the SIM, or may correspond to a subscriber of other service providers as indicated by the SIM who may be a guest user for the current service provider. (See Specification page 30, lines 19-22.) Once a valid user has been found based on the look-up, the telephone number found from the look-up that is known for the MAC or SIM information identifying the handset is stored in relation to the assigned IP address. (See Specification page 30, lines 22-25.)

In contrast, *Gillig* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitations from Claims 1 and 13. For example, *Gillig* merely discloses that whenever a cellular cordless telephone (10) is within range of a cordless base station (180), telephone calls may be made over the cordless radio channel or transferred from the cellular radio channels to the cordless radio channel. (See abstract.) Specifically, if a user in *Gillig* has selected call transfer, a YES branch is taken from decision block 716 to block 718 where an attempt is made to transfer the cellular call to the cordless system. (See col. 7, lines 64-66.) Assuming the called party has "call waiting", the transfer is attempted by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for the called party to answer. Thereafter, the path returns to decision block 704. (See col. 7, line 66 through col. 8, line 2.) In *Gillig*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital

cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Gillig* merely discloses transferring a cellular call to a cordless system by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for a called party to answer. In *Gillig*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Furthermore, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Gillig*'s deficiencies. *Mohammed* merely discloses an authentication module 422 used to facilitate authentication of a subscriber device within an unlicensed wireless service area. (See col. 8, lines 51-53.) *Mohammed*'s authentication module 422 includes data and executable instructions to emulate certain components of a licensed wireless network. (See col. 8, lines 53-56.) For example, authentication module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. (See col. 8, lines 56-58.) Like *Gillig*, in *Mohammed*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Mohammed* merely discloses that module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. In *Mohammed*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Moreover, *Kung* does not overcome *Gillig*'s and *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *Kung* merely discloses a chase me method of routing a variable bit rate communication between a first terminal and a distant terminal over alternative networks including a

circuit switched network and a packet network. (See Abstract.) *Kung's* method permits changing routing parameters remotely in response to user inputs including user requested changes in chasing parameters. (See Abstract.) In *Kung*, a chase me system permits setting a chase me bit when a call is not immediately deliverable and chasing a subscriber even if the message is to be delivered by converting the message to text for delivery by paging the subscriber. (See Abstract.) Like *Gillig* and *Mohammed*, in *Kung*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Kung* merely discloses a chase me system that permits setting a chase me bit when a call is not immediately deliverable. In *Kung*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

In addition, *Suhail* does not overcome *Gillig's*, *Mohammed's*, and *Kung's* deficiencies. *Suhail* merely discloses a voice over IP (VOIP) network 8 that includes a graphical proxy server 34 that allows a "dumb" terminals (32) to act as SIP phones or H.323 phones. (See Abstract.) In *Suhail*, only the graphical proxy server (34) needs to support the underlying signaling protocol. (See Abstract.) The graphical proxy server (34) includes a graphical server (40) and a terminal management system (42). (See Abstract.) Like *Gillig*, *Mohammed*, and *Kung*, in *Suhail*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Suhail* merely discloses a network that includes a graphical proxy

server that allows a dumb terminals to act as SIP phones. In *Suhail*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Combining *Gillig* with *Mohammed*, *Kung*, and *Suhail* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Gillig*, *Mohammed*, *Kung*, and *Suhail* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network," as included in dependent Claim 35. Accordingly, dependent Claim 35 patentably distinguish the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claim 35.

#### IV. Rejection of Claims 17-18 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gillig* in view of *Mohammed* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,970,474 ("*Sinha*"). Dependent Claims 17-18 are patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least for the reason that they includes, due to their dependency on amended independent Claim 13, "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is

a subscriber to the wired data network." Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 30, lines 10-15.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention and illustrated by FIG. 7, once an IP address is assigned such that IP packets may be exchanged with a digital cordless handset, a wired data network may request SIM information from the handset over an IP connection at block 710. (See Specification page 30, lines 10-12.) At block 712, a look-up of the SIM information may be performed in a network database such as an HLR in the wired data network. (See Specification page 30, lines 12-14.) A determination may be made about whether the user identified by the SIM information is a valid user based on the look-up in the database. (See Specification page 30, lines 14-15.) The SIM information may not be located, which may indicate that the user is not a subscriber and consequently should not be given access to the network. (See Specification page 30, lines 15-16.) If the user is not validated, as described, the connection with the handset may be terminated at block 412. (See Specification page 30, lines 16-18.)

Alternatively, consistent with embodiments of the invention, the SIM information may be found by the look-up. (See Specification page 30, line 19.) The SIM information may correspond to a subscriber of the current service provider as noted by the SIM, or may correspond to a subscriber of other service providers as indicated by the SIM who may be a guest user for the current service provider. (See Specification page 30, lines 19-22.) Once a valid user has been found based on the look-up, the telephone number found from the look-up that is known for the MAC or SIM information

identifying the handset is stored in relation to the assigned IP address. (See Specification page 30, lines 22-25.)

In contrast, *Gillig* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitations from Claims 1 and 13. For example, *Gillig* merely discloses that whenever a cellular cordless telephone (10) is within range of a cordless base station (180), telephone calls may be made over the cordless radio channel or transferred from the cellular radio channels to the cordless radio channel. (See abstract.) Specifically, if a user in *Gillig* has selected call transfer, a YES branch is taken from decision block 716 to block 718 where an attempt is made to transfer the cellular call to the cordless system. (See col. 7, lines 64-66.) Assuming the called party has "call waiting", the transfer is attempted by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for the called party to answer. Thereafter, the path returns to decision block 704. (See col. 7, line 66 through col. 8, line 2.) In *Gillig*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Gillig* merely discloses transferring a cellular call to a cordless system by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for a called party to answer. In *Gillig*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Furthermore, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Gillig*'s deficiencies. *Mohammed* merely discloses an authentication module 422 used to facilitate authentication of a subscriber device within an unlicensed wireless service area. (See col. 8, lines 51-53.)

*Mohammed's* authentication module 422 includes data and executable instructions to emulate certain components of a licensed wireless network. (See col. 8, lines 53-56.) For example, authentication module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. (See col. 8, lines 56-58.) Like *Gillig*, in *Mohammed*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Mohammed* merely discloses that module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. In *Mohammed*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

In addition, *Sinha* does not overcome *Gillig's* and *Mohammed's*, and deficiencies. *Sinha* merely discloses a gateway device that couples a mobile telephone with a data network, such as the Internet, for voice communications. (See Abstract.) The gateway device in *Sinha* is configured to provide a consistent interface with a voice communications facility user, independent of a method of user-access to the gateway device, and independent of access to the data network. (See Abstract.) Like *Gillig* and *Mohammed*, in *Sinha*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Sinha* merely discloses a gateway device that couples a mobile telephone with a data network. In *Sinha*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital

cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Combining *Gillig* with *Mohammed* and *Sinha* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Gillig*, *Mohammed*, and *Sinha* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network," as included in dependent Claims 17-18. Accordingly, dependent Claims 17-18 patentably distinguish the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 17-18.

V. Rejection of Claims 22-23 and 25-32 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 22-23 and 25-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 ("*Rautiola*") in view of *Mohammed*. Claim 22 has been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment overcomes this rejection and adds no new matter.

Amended Claim 22 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network." Support for this amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 30, lines 10-15.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention and as illustrated by FIG. 7, once an IP address is assigned such that IP packets may be exchanged with a digital cordless handset, a wired data network may request SIM information from the handset over an IP connection at block 710. (See Specification page 30, lines 10-12.) At block 712, a look-up of the SIM information may be performed in a network database such as an HLR in the wired data network. (See Specification page 30, lines 12-14.) A determination may be made about whether the user identified by the SIM information is a valid user based on the look-up in the database. (See Specification page 30, lines 14-15.) The SIM information may not be located, which may indicate that the user is not a subscriber and consequently should not be given access to the network. (See Specification page 30, lines 15-16.) If the user is not validated, as described, the connection with the handset may be terminated at block 412. (See Specification page 30, lines 16-18.)

Alternatively, consistent with embodiments of the invention, the SIM information may be found by the look-up. (See Specification page 30, line 19.) The SIM information may correspond to a subscriber of the current service provider as noted by the SIM, or may correspond to a subscriber of other service providers as indicated by the SIM who may be a guest user for the current service provider. (See Specification page 30, lines 19-22.) Once a valid user has been found based on the look-up, the telephone number found from the look-up that is known for the MAC or SIM information identifying the handset is stored in relation to the assigned IP address. (See Specification page 30, lines 22-25.)

In contrast, *Rautiola* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 22. For example, *Rautiola* merely discloses a mobile station 21 in a wireless intranet office environment. (See col. 6, lines 31-33.) When outside this environment, mobile station 21 acts as a normal GSM phone connecting to a BTS of a public GSM network. (See col. 6, lines 33-34.) However, when *Rautiola*'s mobile station 21 is in the wireless intranet office environment, mobile station 21 may operate in one of two modes. (See col. 6, lines 34-36.) In one mode, it connects to a personal base unit 22 (e.g. either with a inter-connection cable, a infra-red connection, or with low power RF transmitter and receiver.) (See col. 6, lines 36-38.) In another mode, *Rautiola*'s mobile station 21 connects to a GSM base transceiver station (BTS) 23. (See col. 6, lines 38-40.) In *Rautiola*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Rautiola* merely discloses that in one mode, a mobile station 21 connects to a personal base unit 22. In *Rautiola*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Furthermore, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Rautiola*'s deficiencies. *Mohammed* merely discloses an authentication module 422 used to facilitate authentication of a subscriber device within an unlicensed wireless service area. (See col. 8, lines 51-53.) *Mohammed*'s authentication module 422 includes data and executable instructions to emulate certain components of a licensed wireless network. (See col. 8, lines 53-56.) For example, authentication module 422 emulates a mobile

switching center during an authentication process. (See col. 8, lines 56-58.) Like *Rautiola*, in *Mohammed*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Mohammed* merely discloses that module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. In *Mohammed*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Combining *Rautiola* with *Mohammed* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Rautiola* and *Mohammed*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network," as recited by amended Claim 22. Accordingly, independent Claim 22 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 22.

Dependent Claims 23 and 25-32 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claim 22, and by virtue of their dependency upon independent Claim 22. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 23 and 25-32.

## VI. Rejection of Claim 24 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Rautiola* in view of *Mohammed* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,868,072 ("Lin"). Dependent Claim 24 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least for the reason that it includes, due to its dependency on amended independent Claim 22, "wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network." Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 30, lines 10-15.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention and as illustrated by FIG. 7, once an IP address is assigned such that IP packets may be exchanged with a digital cordless handset, a wired data network may request SIM information from the handset over an IP connection at block 710. (See Specification page 30, lines 10-12.) At block 712, a look-up of the SIM information may be performed in a network database such as an HLR in the wired data network. (See Specification page 30, lines 12-14.) A determination may be made about whether the user identified by the SIM information is a valid user based on the look-up in the database. (See Specification page 30, lines 14-15.) The SIM information may not be located, which may indicate that the user is not a subscriber and consequently should not be given access to the network. (See Specification page 30, lines 15-16.) If the user is not validated, as described, the connection with the handset may be terminated at block 412. (See Specification page 30, lines 16-18.)

Alternatively, consistent with embodiments of the invention, the SIM information may be found by the look-up. (See Specification page 30, line 19.) The SIM information may correspond to a subscriber of the current service provider as noted by the SIM, or may correspond to a subscriber of other service providers as indicated by the SIM who may be a guest user for the current service provider. (See Specification page 30, lines 19-22.) Once a valid user has been found based on the look-up, the telephone number found from the look-up that is known for the MAC or SIM information identifying the handset is stored in relation to the assigned IP address. (See Specification page 30, lines 22-25.)

In contrast, *Rautiola* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 22. For example, *Rautiola* merely discloses a mobile station 21 in a wireless intranet office environment. When outside this environment, mobile station 21 acts as a normal GSM phone connecting to a BTS of a public GSM network. However, when *Rautiola*'s mobile station 21 is in the wireless intranet office environment, mobile station 21 may operate in one of two modes. In one mode, it connects to a personal base unit 22 (e.g. either with a inter-connection cable, a infra-red connection, or with low power RF transmitter and receiver). In another mode, *Rautiola*'s mobile station 21 connects to a GSM base transceiver station (BTS) 23. In *Rautiola*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Rautiola* merely discloses that in one mode, a mobile station 21 connects to a personal base unit 22. In *Rautiola*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data

network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Furthermore, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Rautiola*'s deficiencies.

*Mohammed* merely discloses an authentication module 422 used to facilitate authentication of a subscriber device within an unlicensed wireless service area. (See col. 8, lines 51-53.) *Mohammed*'s authentication module 422 includes data and executable instructions to emulate certain components of a licensed wireless network. (See col. 8, lines 53-56.) For example, authentication module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. (See col. 8, lines 56-58.) Like *Rautiola*, in *Mohammed*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Mohammed* merely discloses that module 422 emulates a mobile switching center during an authentication process. In *Mohammed*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

In addition, *Lin* does not overcome *Rautiola*'s and *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *Lin* merely discloses home phone line network devices that conforms to different standards versions and are interconnected and interoperable on a UTP transmission medium. (See Abstract.) Higher order devices in *Lin* support an overlaid dual logical network structure that allows two pair of higher order devices to communicate simultaneously using two separate frequency bands. (See Abstract.) Like *Rautiola* and *Mohammed*, in

*Lin*, subscriber identity module (SIM) information from a dual mode digital cordless handset is not used to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network. Rather *Lin* merely discloses home phone line network devices that are interconnected and interoperable on a UTP transmission medium. In *Lin*, nothing is used to determine if a user associated with a dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to a wired data network, much less using subscriber identity module (SIM) information to make this user association.

Combining *Rautiola* with *Mohammed* and *Lin* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Rautiola*, *Mohammed*, and *Lin* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose “wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module (SIM) information from the dual mode digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the dual mode digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network,” as included in dependent Claim 24. Accordingly, dependent Claim 24 patentably distinguish the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claim 24.

## VII. New Claims

Claims 37-55 have been added to more distinctly define and to round out the protection for the invention to which Applicants are entitled. Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are allowable over the cited art and that they add no new matter. For example, none of the cited references disclose a first wireless connection comprising an unregulated wireless connection comprising a connection configured to provide wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider.

Likewise, none of the cited references disclose a second wireless network operative to provide telecommunications services on regulated wireless communications frequencies assigned to a service provider.

Moreover, none of the cited references disclose a wireless access point wired to a wired data network through a broadband residential gateway wherein the broadband residential gateway comprises a broadband modem and a router. Nor do any of the cited references disclose the broadband residential gateway being configured to enable another wireless access point to connect to the wired data network.

Furthermore, none of the cited references discloses a dual mode digital cordless handset wherein wireless access points are operative to provide voice-over-internet protocol (VOIP) service to the digital cordless handset. Nor do any of the cited references disclose that the dual mode digital cordless handset comprises means for receiving high-speed data service from the wireless access points such as multimedia services.

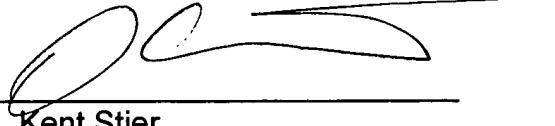
### VIII. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims. The preceding arguments are based only on the arguments in the Office Action, and therefore do not address patentable aspects of the invention that were not addressed by the Examiner in the Office Action. The claims may include other elements that are not shown, taught, or suggested by the cited art. Accordingly, the preceding argument in favor of patentability is advanced without prejudice to other bases of patentability. Furthermore, the Office Action contains a number of statements

reflecting characterizations of the related art and the claims. Regardless of whether any such statement is identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statement or characterization in the Office Action.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 13-2725.

Respectfully submitted,

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